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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 11, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 93 70

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Humidity 93 70

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.62.

7965

日三初月五

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1918.

二拜禮 號一十月六英西曆

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE SITUATION.

MORE REPORTS OF PAST AND PRESENT.

Enemy Admits Allied Gain of Territory.

London, June 9.

A French communique states:—There is sharp artillery firing in the region of Hangard on the frontier between the Oise and the Aisne and south of the Aisne. We continued to progress in the region of Vesilly Bussieres and entered the village of Eloup. The enemy attempted to wipe out our yesterday's gain on the Chery and Damard front. Their violent counter-attacks were shattered. We entirely maintained our gains.

Americans Repulse the Enemy.

London, June 9.

An American communique states:—North-west of Chateau-Thierry hostile attacks on a front of two miles during the night, after artillery preparation, were repulsed with heavy losses. The enemy could not reach our lines anywhere.

Allied Enterprises.

London, June 8.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—We raided trenches south of Arras, inflicting casualties. The French carried out a successful minor enterprise east of Dickebusch L. Ke, taking forty-seven prisoners.

German Admit Allied Gains.

London, June 8.

A German wireless message states:—Renewed enemy attacks north-west of Chateau-Thierry and on the Marne, only brought him unimportant gains of territory.

Aviation Activity.

London, June 8.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation states:—Bombing was active on both sides on June 7. We dropped twenty-three tons of bombs on railway junctions, aerodromes and dumps beyond the German lines. We brought down twelve and drove down seven unaccountable. Three British machines are missing. Flying was impossible on the night of June 7.

The Turn of the Tide.

London, June 4 (delayed).

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on June 3, says:—The battle seems to have taken a general turn in our favour. Our line is holding and our troops are not only resisting but are counter-attacking vigorously and successfully. Further fluctuations are still probable. The front is not yet continuous. There are places where the Boche method of infiltration may still secure local advantages, but as the line stiffens hour by hour the points where the enemy can hope to pass without severe fighting are becoming rare.

A Paris semi official message states:—The German losses are becoming more and more serious every day, but he is still numerically superior on the whole front and may be able to embark on a new offensive in some other sector, perhaps Mondidier and Noyon. The French Command are therefore 'biding' its time before putting forth all its efforts.

The Defence of Rheims.

London, June 4 (delayed).

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the defence of Rheims was one of the most heroic features of the battle. French troops guarding the approaches to the city on May 27 gradually fell back to the suburbs in consequence of the westerly withdrawal of the line. The troops left held out for eight days unrelieved. Those encircling the city on the right only retired a hundred yards until the increase of the gap on their left necessitated a modification of the line. All German attempts to attack the city frontally were fruitless. They were unable to employ the tanks and rush the suburbs, as they intended. Three tanks were perceived on the afternoon of the 31st approaching. They were immediately shelled. One was set on fire and the others disappeared. The French resistance between the Oise and Fort Pompelle was equally firm, and caused an attack by four regiments on May 31 and June 1 on Pompelle, as described in the communique.

How a Division was Relieved.

London, June 4 (delayed).

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on June 3, states:—Hostile aircraft, which for days previously had been invisible, are now bombing and machine-gunning. The enemy attacked in dense masses east and west of Craonne. Some worked round and reached the bridge over the Aisne at Maury. Consequently, when the British carried the rearguard line fighting to the bank of the river, some found the bridge down and their retreat cut off. French reserves began to arrive in strength on the afternoon of the 27th while the Twenty-fifth English Division came into action in support. The battle increased with fury on the 28th, when fresh German divisions attacked. The British continued their heroic resistance, earning high praise from the French High Command. The relief of the Fifth Division by French troops began on the evening of the 28th. Gradually the English troops were withdrawn from the struggle.

A Bitter Struggle.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says:—Latest reports of yesterday's fighting confirm that the enemy was held after a bitter struggle from the Oise to the Marne with minor fluctuations. The balance of the advantage is with the Allies. Such progress as the Germans made cost an exaggerated price in casualties. Dismounted French cavalry divisions engaged in the bitterest fighting for the possession of the road south of Villers-Cotterets Forest, against enemy crack Divisions who were dearly purchasing every foot of ground. These dismounted men have been participating since the beginning of the battle with extraordinary valour. One battalion which was surrounded north of the Marne, with a magnificent bayonet charge cut a way out, whereupon they were ordered to retake the position and unhesitatingly obeyed, driving out the Germans from the position where they had previously been surrounded. During the last 36 hours the enemy has made no real progress on any part of his new front. South of the Aisne there are signs that the Germans are about to make another big attack on the plateau between the Aisne and Villers-Cotterets Forest in order to straighten the deep depression in their line between the Aisne and Vesery. Their front in this sector is only a little in advance of the western edge of the Oise Valley. The German Command is actually anxious to obtain a firm footing on the plateau. There is every reason for confidence that we shall be able to hold the Germans here as we did in the battle for Villers-Cotterets Forest yesterday.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE MACEDONIAN SUCCESS.

Biggest Since the Capture of Monastir.

London, June 4 (delayed).

Reuter's special correspondent at the Macedonian front, telegraphing on June 1, says that the Franco-Greeks are actively consolidating the new positions at Skradilegen, brilliantly carried in Thursday's advance. The prisoners, who now number 1,712, do not conceal their admiration for the masterly attack upon positions which had hitherto been regarded as impregnable. The captured positions consist of first and second lines, the latter of which dominates the third enemy organisation. The new lines extend for twelve kilometres and are two kilometres in depth. The success is undoubtedly the biggest since the Allied capture of Monastir in 1918. Several Bulgar counter-attacks on May 31, were frustrated by our barrage fire.

WOMEN AVIATORS.

A Possibility of the Future.

London, June 4 (delayed).

The Minister of Labour, Mr. George Roberts, addressing the Queen Mary's Women Auxiliaries at Sheffield, announced that later on there would be women aviators, and he thought they would make very good aviators. Speaking generally in connection with the employment of females in France, Mr. Roberts said that while the Government gave a guarantee that they would do everything possible to keep out of the danger zone all girls and women sent on military work, there was bound to be some risk in the case of those girls working at the front, who were rendering such splendid service to England and the Allies.

Only for Peace.

London, June 5 (delayed).

Mr. Roberts, referring to his Sheffield statement yesterday, said he was afraid that he had been misunderstood. He never intended to suggest that women should be employed as aviators in the Army but as aviators in time of peace.

A SENSATIONAL LIBEL TRIAL.

Miss Maud Allan's Action Fails.

London, June 4 (delayed).

One of the most sensational cases ever heard in the Old Bailey concluded to-day. Mr. Pemberton Billing, M.P., was charged with criminally libelling Miss Maud Allan in his newspaper, the *Vigilante*, by suggesting that she was a moral pervert because she played Oscar Wilde's Salome, which play appealed to sexual perversities. The case has been characterised by scenes of disorder, unknown in a British Court, Mr. Billing and his witness several times shouting at the top of their voices, contradicting Judge Darling and counsel.

Mr. Billing, who defended himself, declared that he published the statement in the *Vigilante* because many leading people in England were subject to German terrorism and feared blackmail, which therefore prevented prosecuting the war vigorously. He called a witness who testified to having seen a black book, compiled in Germany, containing 47,000 names of best-known English people, who are sexual perverts, including Mr. Asquith, Lord Justice Darling and Mr. Haldane.

The Judge, summing up, held that the alleged book was irrelevant to the case. In the course of the summing up, Lord Alfred Douglas called the Judge a liar, whereupon Lord Douglas was ejected.

The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty", this being received with cheers.

GERMAN CRUISER SUBMARINES.

Some Exaggerated Claims Exposed.

London, June 4 (delayed).

Mr. Archibald Hurd, writing in the *Daily Telegraph*, exposes the exaggerated German reports of the so-called cruiser submarines, which are merely a large type of ordinary submarine. Their displacement is not 5,000 tons but 2,000, and they are not 450 feet long, but under 300. Their surface speed is not 28 knots but 12 and the submerged speed is not 15 but ten knots per hour or so. He points out that the British know less about their own submarine activities than Germany's, because enemy targets are few as compared to the thousands we present weekly, but the percentage of hits we make is triple that made by the Germans. The enemy campaign is maintained by defying every international law and ignoring the ordinary dictates of humanity. "There is nothing easier than murder."

PRISONERS IN HOLLAND.

Question of Their Repatriation.

London, June 5 (delayed).

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the repatriation of the Germans interned in Holland on condition that they are not used again for war purposes is suggested by the *Vrijheidse Zeitung*, in an article on the food scarcity in Holland. The paper thinks undoubtedly that such an offer on Holland's part would be enthusiastically welcomed by the German people and says that the forthcoming Anglo-German negotiations at the Hague will perhaps constitute a good opportunity for the Dutch Government to make such an offer. Presumably, the idea is that British interned men should also be repatriated, though the *Vrijheidse* does not specifically mention this point.

MODERN WARFARE.

London, June 8.

An important article on strategy by General Foch is published in to-day's newspaper, the *Field*. General Foch argues that modern war, in order to arrive at its end of imposing its will on an enemy, recognises only one means, namely the destruction of the enemy's organised forces of war, and undertakes and prepares for this destruction by the battle which brings about the overthrow of the adversary, disorganises his command, destroys discipline and liaison, and nullifies the fighting powers of the units. In order to completely achieve the object, the battle must not be purely defensive, for a purely defensive battle, even well-conducted, is simply a game which must be replayed.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH HEROES.

Deaths That Won the Victoria Cross.

London, June 4 (delayed).

The *Gazette* announces the award of five new Victoria Crosses. Two of the recipients are dead. The stories, as usual, reveal almost superhuman heroism. The following are examples:—

Lieut. E. S. Dougall, of the Field Artillery, who was subsequently killed, undoubtedly averted a serious breach in the British line by his personal and skilful leadership throughout a trying day. He rallied and organised infantry whom the enemy had pressed back level with his battery, supplied them with Lewis guns, armed all the gunners he could spare with rifles and therewith formed a line in front of the battery which was meanwhile harassing the advancing enemy with rapid fire. Although under rifle and machine-gun fire, Lieut. Dougall fearlessly walked about, as though on parade, calmly giving orders and encouraging everybody. He inspired the infantry with the assurance "So long as you stick to the trenches I will keep my guns here." The line was maintained all day long, delaying the enemy's advance for over twelve hours. The battery was withdrawn with great difficulty in accordance with orders in the evening, when the ammunition was spent.

Second Lieut. E. F. Beal led a party of under a dozen men against the enemy who was strongly holding a gap of four hundred yards between the left of his Company and a neighbouring unit, which it was vitally important to clear. Reaching an enemy machine-gun, Lieut. Beal immediately sprang forward, killed the team with his revolver, captured the gun, altogether similarly captured four machine-guns and inflicted severe casualties on the enemy. Subsequently, regardless of danger, Lieut. Beal walked up close to an enemy machine-gun and brought in a wounded man who had been left in the open under heavy enemy fire. Lieut. Beal was killed by a shell on the following morning.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

To be Continued After War.

London, June 4 (delayed).

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that although the Excess Profits Tax could not be regarded as permanent it would not be stopped immediately the war was finished. It was estimated to obtain \$300,000,000 therefrom during the current year—and to obtain such a sum from Income Tax would mean a tax of eight shillings in the pound.

DISTINGUISHING BADGE FOR DISABLED.

London, June 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Griffiths Boscawen stated that a white smillett bearing a red crown would be issued to all disabled soldiers and sailors in order to indicate disability, and an appeal would be made that every consideration should be shown to them.

ARMENIANS OPPOSE THE TURKS.

London, June 4 (delayed).

Reuter learns that the Armenians, since November, have desperately resisted the advance of the Turks. The recapture of Erzurum was a remarkable event. Poorly fed and ill-equipped Armenians faced the Turks single-handed from November to February, when the Turkish attempt to occupy Batum aroused the Georgians, who have since co-operated against the Turks, compelling the latter to bring up fresh divisions and delaying the Turkish march towards Persia.

FRENCH MUNITION WORKS EXPLOSION.

London, June 4 (delayed).

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that a serious explosion has occurred at Bessons Munition Works. There was severe damage but the number of victims has not yet been discovered. Considerable quantities of munitions were lost.

Later.

A message from Marseilles says that one hundred persons were killed and fifty injured in the explosion at the Bessons Munition Works on June 3.

SHIPBUILDING MATTERS.

London, June 4 (delayed).

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that the Minister of Marine announces that three private berths are being laid down in Halifax for the construction of steel ships of 10,000 tons, the first of which is expected to be commissioned within fifteen months.

London, June 3 (delayed).

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the newest type of destroyer was launched seventeen days after the keel was laid, creating a new world's record.

London, June 3 (delayed).

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says that the Commonwealth is speeding up the building of steel and wooden ships throughout the five states. Several vessels are now being constructed.

THE WAR PRISONERS CONFERENCE.

London, June 4 (delayed).

Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says that the German representatives at the Anglo-German War Prisoners Conference will be General Friedrichs, the Privy Counsellor Herr Eckhardt, Major Drantel, who participated in a similar conference, and Prince Hatzfeldt Wildenburg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL MEETS.

London, June 5 (delayed).

M. Clemenceau presided at the meeting of the Supreme War Council at Paris. Besides Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Milner, M. Pichon, Signor Orlando, Baron Sonnino, and the American and Japanese Ambassadors, a number of military men were present, including General Foch, Major General Sackville-West, General Bliss of the United States, and General Eriberti of Italy. (Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE TURF.

Result of New Derby.

London, June 4 (delayed).

The result of the New Derby was as follows:—

Gainborough 1
Blink 2
Treacle 3
Thirteen ran. Won by one and a half lengths, two lengths between second and third. The betting was:—Gainborough, 8/13; Blink, 100/8; and Treacle 20/1.

ORDERED TO

"KOW-TOW."

Comic Opera Incident at the Magistracy.

Business in Mr. Wolfe's Court had been very dull this morning. There were a large number of spectators, but there was very little to interest them, and most of them were comfortably dozing as only Chinese can do with a limited number of inches to sit on. As time wore on, the Inspectors all left and a few people at the back stirred uneasily in their seats. The dullness was becoming shockingly oppressive, when suddenly the putrid atmosphere was disturbed. A witness in the box had used the words *Moh Kwei* and he was receiving a lecture from His Worship. The Court was electrified. Spectators stirred and woke up their neighbours, the Court constable looked sharply round to see if their were any smiles he could wipe off, and Archibald, Mr. Frank's famous dog who had strolled lazily in to see what was doing, ceased rubbing his hide on the table leg, and, regaining his balance, looked both ears.

His Worship told witness that the English and Indian did not refer to Chinese as "Chinese Devils," though perhaps they were the worst. He was going to stop this kind of thing in his Court. He would have the man know that he was liable to a severe penalty for using the expression in that Court. It was most insulting. One could better understand it if he had just come from the country and did not know any better. Chinese were always ready to seek the aid of the Police and then they showed their gratitude by calling them "Devils." His Worship demanded that the man should say out loud that he was extremely penitent for having used the expression.

The witness, who was roundly reproved by the Interpreter, complied with the demand and continued to give his evidence. The Court was just recovering from its surprise at this unusual turn of events when His Worship, who had evidently been thinking deeply over the matter, decided that the delinquent should make still further amends, and ordered that he should be placed in an empty space in the middle of the Court in front of all the spectators, and Kow Tow to him. The unfortunate witness, who by this time was a very unhappy man, and was in fear and trembling as to what might next be done with him, threw himself readily on his knees and bowed his shaven pate in subjection until commanded to rise by his Worship. The business of the Court proceeded.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

An English Woman's Facts And Figures.

The laundry question! In June we were for three weeks

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There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again,"—*Pope*.

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TELEPHONE 436.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1918.

HONGKONG'S CONSCRIPTION BILL.

It was particularly unfortunate, to say the very least, that Hongkong's Conscription Bill, which was finally passed in the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon, should have been opposed in its final stage by the very men who petitioned the Government in November last for the introduction of a measure providing for compulsory military service. When one studies the reason for such opposition the regret is all the more keen. It can be safely said that this Bill is one of the most important pieces of legislation that the Colony has embarked upon since the war began and, when judged by standards of equity and expediency, is long overdue, but we entirely fail to see why it should have to go home that the legislative body of the Colony was not unanimously in favour of it. The cause of the split in the Council is, to our minds, not nearly so important as to justify all the unofficial members, with one solitary exception, voting against the measure, and we think that when the public realises the *raison d'être* of the opposition it will share with us deep regret that unanimity was sacrificed.

With a willingness that has already been the subject of much favourable comment, the Government has accepted practically every suggestion made to it by unofficial members, and the public certainly owe no little thanks to the latter men for the manner in which they have worked to make the Bill a just and fair one. Realising that the essential interests of the Colony should not suffer by the taking away of men needed for the sustaining of the Empire's trade, the Government has provided in the Bill that one of the grounds for total exemption will be that a man is found to be indispensable to the welfare of essential trade interests and has, by assurances from His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Attorney General, guaranteed that no man will be taken if by his going the Empire or Colony is to lose an essential unit. The assurances given in every sense ample; it was provided in the Bill that the Tribunal to try the issue of whether a man should go or stay would have a substantial commercial majority; and that in cases of appeal there would sit with the Governor-in-Council two commercial assessors to aid the Council in a decision. Both by written word and verbal assurances it seemed as if the commercial men in the Colony had every reason to be satisfied with what was being done. But, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. Mr. Holyoak sought yesterday to have introduced into the Bill the additional words "British trade in the Far East," and took strong exception to what had fallen previously from the Hon. Attorney General about the great need for man-power and the possibility that the slogan "Business as usual" would have to be partially abandoned as it has been long since at home. The Hon. Mr. David Landale added remarks to the effect that the Chamber of Commerce never thought the words to be added. It was not surprising to us that His Excellency the Governor should find it impossible to accept them, for the safeguards given to trading interests seem to be more than sufficient to guarantee that, so far as is humanly possible when dealing with coming-out, no essential trade interest, either in the Colony itself or controlled from it, will be made to suffer. To think that such a Bill could be applied without effecting any businesses at all could never have entered into the head of any thoughtful man, for the aim must be to obtain as many men as possible and leave untouched only those businesses which it would be a real loss to the Colony and the Empire to sacrifice.

After three-and-a-half years of war, the Colony is now going to make a real effort to contribute all that it can to the badly depleted fighting man-power of the Empire, and all who have the real interests of the nation at heart will hope that every man who can be spared and who is physically fit to take his place in the trenches will be allowed to go. Officially it will be reported at home that there was an almost unanimous unofficial vote against the final reading of the Bill, and the inference will be that Hongkong's commercial community was eventually opposed to what it had in the first place asked for, whereas we think that there is a majority among the men affected in favour of the measure. That the division should have occurred upon a point which we think was adequately safeguarded is to be sincerely regretted, for we feel that the Government has sincerely sought to give a sympathetic hearing to and a generous translation of the plea for ensuring no vital weakening of the Empire's trade interests. In the coming sessions of the Tribunal and the hearing of appeals we have no misgivings that the official view will show that the commercial community, though we hope that there will be no timidities, will stand by the Bill. In the interests of all concerned we trust there will be a real effort to secure harmony and that every single case will be gone into by the Tribunal and the Appeal Authority, with an impartiality that will really be for the success of the measure. The concluding words of His Excellency the Governor yesterday sounded the right note, for there is nothing but credit to be gained from a representative handling of the problem.

Cruiser-Submarines.

Mr. Archibald Hurd, the expert on naval affairs, gives the lie direct to what the House have had to say regarding their cruiser-submarines. They are not, says Mr. Hurd, 5,000 tons, but they are 2,000; they are not 450 feet long, but they are 300; their surface speed is not 28 knots but it is 12 and their submerged speed is 10 and not 15 knots. When all is said, however, they are undoubtedly very formidable vessels, and point to a wonderful development in the submarine construction, to which branch of naval architecture the Germans from the beginning have shown a very deep interest. Doubtless in the British, as in the Navies of other countries, equally formidable vessels are to be found, and the fact that we were able to destroy one of Germany's largest cruiser submarines in the Atlantic recently points to this statement being true. As it is now certain that we have the upper hand of the Boche in this matter, it may be concluded that we have now attained to a stage where we can deal effectively with even the largest submarine cruisers that may be launched against us. It is a very satisfactory state of affairs, as it is well known that upon the effectiveness of this latest type of submarine the Germans had practically based all their hopes of bringing starvation to the British Isles.

Women and the War.

All know and all have deeply appreciated the ready spirit with which the women of the United Kingdom and of other parts of the Empire have come forward to undertake the many and various duties which the war has brought about. They have shown an adaptability that few, previous to the war, imagined was possible and they have persevered in the work—often of an uncongenial and strenuous character—in a manner that reflects upon them the very highest credit. Who would have thought that women would have been willing or able to do useful work in shipbuilding yards or in munition factories, but that they have done so, and with infinite credit to themselves and profit to the nation, is plain for all to see. In every department of labour necessitated by the war and its incessant and tremendous needs, women's work has been of essential importance and invaluable in the conduct of the war. We now learn from a telegram to hand that we are to see women taking up the thrilling duties of the aviator—happily, not in actual combat, but in times of peace. There need be no doubt, however, that should occasion arise for women to become aviators even during war time they will readily respond to the call and acquit themselves with as much credit in this respect as they have done in others. Thousands of our women are employed in one capacity or another in France. They have been so employed for a very considerable time and not always, as the telegram already referred to points out, out of the danger zone.

The Macedonian Front.

The French and the Greek troops operating on the Macedonian front have followed up their brilliant performance of last Thursday, when they did such splendid work at Skradlegge, by consolidating the new positions there. According to a telegram to hand, no fewer than 1,712 prisoners were taken. In this splendid success, which is believed to be the biggest since the Allies captured Monastir in 1916, the enemy's first and second lines were taken, the latter of which, we read, dominates the enemy's third organisation. This is good, but even better is the further fact that the new lines extend for twelve kilometres and are two kilometres in depth. For a long time past there has been comparatively little activity on the Macedonian front, and that it should now be changed in this manner is extremely hopeful. For months long have the Turks and the Bulgars had their own way in Macedonia—marching and pillaging in a most audacious manner—and it is therefore to be hoped that the united efforts of the Franco-Greek troops will continue to be fruitful in results similar to those just commented upon.

DAY BY DAY.

YOUR REPUTATION IS MADE BY YOUR NEIGHBOURS AND, LIKE ALL CREATORS, THEY MAKE IT IN THEIR OWN IMAGE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the birth of Charles Kingsley (1819), who died in 1875.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.31½.

BUY WAR BOND tickets and the world buys with you. Hold back and you hold back alone.

A War Appeal.

Attention is directed to an appeal elsewhere calling upon the public to economise, to curtail extravagant habits and to do all in their power to help win the war.

Volley Ball League.

By defeating St. Paul's College in the final of the Volley Ball League yesterday, Queen's College won the senior shield for the eighth time. At the close Mr. S. W. To presented the trophy to the winning team.

Property Sale.

The leasehold property situate at 26, Bonham Strand, and comprising an area of 2,752 square feet, was sold yesterday at Mr. G. P. Lammer's sale room. Mr. Cheong Wai-ling was the purchaser at \$19,000.

A Stiff Sentence.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a Chinese youth was charged with being in unlawful possession of 40 tins of prepared opium. Defendant said he had been engaged by a man at Yau-mai to convey to Hongkong, Revenue Officer Wildin said the drug was found concealed round the man's waist in a girdle. A fine of \$2,000, or four months in goal, was imposed.

Korean Fined \$7,000.

Before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, a Korean was charged with being in unlawful possession of 102 tins of non-Government opium. It was stated by Revenue Officer Wildin that the drug was contained in tins labelled "Ginseng," which defendant had concealed in a false-bottomed box. A fine of \$7,000 was inflicted, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

A Good Man Discharged.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with picking the pockets of another man. Complaint said he was going along Hollywood Road when defendant, who was behind him, jostled him and picked the purse out of his pocket. He was seen, and, dropping the purse, he ran away. Defendant said he was only rolling a cigarette. Defendant's master said accused was a good man, and he was discharged.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued to-day by Major E. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Lecture.

A lecture will be given by Captain E. H. Gray, 74th Punjabis, to N. C. O.s and men of the Corps at Headquarters on Friday, 14th June, at 8 p.m. Subject: "Experiences on Service." Uniform need not be worn.

Infantry Orders.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:— Judge Distance T's.—Saturday, 15th June.—2.30 p.m. "A" Company, Mounted Section, half M. Gun Co. (as detailed by O. O. M. G. Co.) and half Signalling Section (as detailed by O. O. Signalling Section) will parade at Statue Pier, Dress, Drill order. "B" Company and remainder of the M. Gun Co. and Signalling Section will parade on Saturday, 22nd instant, instead of as previously ordered.

Funeral.

The funeral of the late Sgt. A. E. Brown will take place on Sunday, 16th instant. Time and point of assembly will be notified later.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Calling up Reserves.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:— "If thou faint in the day of adversity thy strength is small."—Proverbs 24/10.

My first acquaintance with this text was in the birthday book of a small boy a certain number of years ago. The verse was opposite his own name, and was a great disappointment, for it did not seem to have any point or make any appeal. Seven years later it was very different, when the old words came to the mind of a youth 300 miles from home, fighting for his soul and his self-respect as a lonely lad have to. "My son," said he to himself, "if you give way now you are poor stuff. If you don't look out you are going to make one of the children of Ephraim, who, being armed and carrying bows, turned back in the day of battle." About that time our young friend joined the membership of the Church, and the minister on receiving him to communion gave him a text by way of motto. It was "Be strong," and seemed a helpful coincidence. The next coincidence occurred in the junior classroom of a College where young men are trained for the ministry. "Endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ," was the text allotted to our student, with orders to submit a sermon on it next day. "Here we are again," he reflected, "I must be a frail vessel to need all this pulling together." The sermon was written, in the circumstances with a certain fitness, and whatever it may have been as a class exercise it proved something of a favourite up and down the country, as students' sermons go.

All that belongs to the days of "long syns," and the man concerned has come to know in the course of years that men and women are frail vessels, on some sides of their natures at any rate, but with wonderful reserves of fortitude and courage in them also. And this is one thing which the day of adversity does; it calls out the reserves. Your strength is in the cloud; if there is not some thing to fall on in the "cloudy and dark day," but only enough to carry through in fair weather. You do not know what is in you until it is put to the proof. Indeed it is hard to see how the best can be got out of any of us except under the necessity to put forth our very utmost, and more than our utmost. If the things worth doing were done easily and those worth having could be kept without fighting for them, we should be deprived of all that we most admire in our fellow men. Heroism, e.g. cannot even be imagined except under stress and strain. The very word carries the thought of strength stirred up, exertions put forth, ventures made, risks excepted. We are living rightly if in such a way that when the demand comes we shall have resources to fall back upon, some gathered stores of pluck, and faith and high principles, some fruits of knowledge, prayer, and reflection, which will stand us in stead when backs are to the wall and frightened hearts failing them for fear. We are living wrongly if in any fashion we are frittering away our inner strength, of spirit or body, for in the time of test we shall be found wanting. The spirit in which we meet each day's common difficulties and temptations determines how we are likely to come through the supreme trials:—"If thou hast run with the footmen, and they have wearied thee, how wilt thou contend with horsemen?"

In the Epistle to the Hebrews is the great chapter rightly called that of the "heroes of faith," the long roll of those whose times would fail to tell of, who through faith "subdued kingdoms," wrought righteousness, "from weakness were made strong," "went through fire," "were tried mightily in war," "turned to flight armies of aliens." Real supermen these—and there are women too among the number. But the Apostle expects that you and I are to take after them. They are a "cloud of witnesses," looking on while we shall be tried. It is a supreme

run our race—run, as those who contend for a prize, not dawdle as those who think there may be something in it, bent on exerting not others but ourselves, doing our utmost and something beyond it. Chief of them all we are pointed to Jesus, and, considering His sublime endurance, to see that we "were not weary, fainting in your souls."

That is the thing to dread,—fainting in the soul, weakness of the heart, slackness of the mainspring. "The spirit," said the Master once to His weary followers, "is willing, but the flesh is weak." Perhaps no other words of His are oftener misapplied. They are made the excuse for all manner of needless negligence, as if He had followed them with a feeble "Never mind," instead of a bracing "Watch and pray." It is not so much the weakness of the flesh you need trouble about as fainting in the soul, loss of heart, loss of interest, the dying down of eagerness and hope and determination to win through.

The hour of emergency, the time of special demand, is a day also of revelation. We are surprised, repeatedly at the way in which some, out of an unsuspected worth and strength, will seem to excel themselves and surpass all expectations formed about them. And again it will be the other way, and we are left to account for strange failure under stress by hidden weakness in some who had seemed robust. If you would prepare for the day of adversity "keep your heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life." Besides throwing us back on resources within ourselves the day of adversity should lead to a call upon reserves which are not indeed in ourselves but yet within our reach.

The saying that man's extremity is God's opportunity is not in the canonical Bible, but it is written large and repeatedly in the Scripture of human experience. Even if we were all cast in the heroic mould and capable of heroic heights we should soon get to the end of our utmost. Now the advantage of getting to the end of your own utmost is that then you are at the beginning of God's. "Even the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fail; but they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength." If you care to examine about that and much more like it in the Bible (and out of it) you will find these are not the words of a weakling. They are from one cast in the heroic mould, and you will find in general that the men and women who have found strength for superhuman tasks through faith in God have been built somewhat on that scale. Faith in God seems to be held in some quarters to be a sign of weakness, a refuge from feeble natures which have little backbones of their own; something which a truly self-respecting man will do without. If you resent that sort of talk you have a good right to, and history is behind you if you care to refute it. Some other word we are in need of to describe feebleness is needed to describe characters like Moses, Gideon, Elijah, Isaiah, Paul, and thousands after them, down to the days of men whose names were household words but yesterday, who bore their share and more of the world's big burdens, did their part and more in its great work, drawing marvellous strength ultimately through faith by prayer. And what says Paul, typical of them all? Why this, that so sure has he become that the Lord's strength gets its chance in his own weakness that he has got the length of glorying in his infirmities because through the power of Christ I can rest on Him. That is the way to get advantage from the day of adversity, to make a fulcrum out of your very hindrance for the lever of faith by which mountains are removed.

Now at the present stage of the world war we and our Allies are living through a day of adversity—pitiful, disaster, for adversity is not defeat unless one makes it so. We get weak and weary which is not good, and are warned to expect more. Heavier always are the demands made on our resources of every kind. It would seem the end is not so far off as we think. They are a "cloud of witnesses," looking on while we shall be tried. It is a supreme

LAWN TENNIS.

St. Stephen's College v. Dockyard, R.C.

In the Junior Tennis League on Saturday, these teams met, the collegians winning easily by 65 games to 34. Scores:— R. P. Yew and S. H. Ng beat Black and Parry 6-5, best Pile and Matthews 8-3, lost to Wright and Hennessy 5-6.

H. H. Tsoi and K. P. Lin beat Black and Parry 6-5, best Pile and Matthews 8-3, best Wright and Hennessy 7-4.

Britton and M. K. Yue beat Black and Parry 7-4, best Pile and Matthews 9-2, best Wright and Hennessy 9-2.

Chinese V.M.C.A. v. R.G.A.—Played on the Y.M.C.A. courts on Saturday, the home team easily winning by 73 games to 26. Scores:—

Moosdeen and McPherson beat Horlop and White 9-3, best Turner and Carruthers 7-4, best Knight and Danbar 10-1.

Chan Chok Sam and Mohler beat Horlop and White 9-2, Turner and Carruthers 7-4, Knight and Danbar 8-3.

Loh Ching and Lin Yau Hoi beat Horlop and White 7-4, Turner and Carruthers 8-3, Knight and Danbar 8-3.

decisive struggles is it not so normally? A point is reached when all has to be risked, when our utmost and something beyond is demanded, when strain hangs near the breaking point—and not till then do we win our victory. Well, in this long effort our country has brought out vast latent resources; has done more than at first expected, more than many thought possible. Together with our Allies we have passed severe tests, have shown a strength which has surprised the enemy, and will yet, please God, frustrate his ill designs. The German Emperor said at the outset that the British were an obstinate people, and their entry would prolong the war. He was right for once. But more than mere obstinacy is standing between the Emperor and his inordinate desires. Something better than just the bulldog temper inspires the high-spirited nations which say with one voice that they would rather perish than bear the rule of the creature of slime and scales which lurks beyond the Rhine and has emerged to defile the earth. They are people schooled by an adventurous and testing history of centuries to meet with a high heart the day of adversity when it comes, and so far from fainting, to put forth immense powers and endure through protracted exertions when great ends were in view. What then about the other side of the matter, that of reliance on support not in ourselves, outside ourselves, and only to be made available by spiritual effort? Our Saviour once spoke a parable to the end that men ought always to pray, and not to faint, knowing that spiritual effort, being the highest and most difficult, is that in which we are the most liable to "faint," that is grow weary at heart, "distracted," we call it, when answers to our linking do not come immediately. And in that danger we stand as regards the great struggle. Remember that faint heart never won great position. Prayer is mighty, but not when it is only stilt, tentative, a *denier* resort on the part of sceptical people who have no real heart for it.

If I say we do not pray enough about the war I mean much more than that we fail to attend stated meetings for intercession. That might be done yet the real spiritual work remains undone, the effort unmade which made and keeps the heart busy in its highest and deepest issues, not in the remembrance of a forgetful God, but as in His presence before our forgetful selves. If we fail in this the whole thing becomes materialised, a clash of forces whose result will bring us no benefit, though our arms are strong, for they are not directed by prayer and believe in the power of it. We get weak and weary which is not good, and are warned to expect more. Heavier always are the demands made on our resources of every kind. It would seem the end is not so far off as we think. They are a "cloud of witnesses," looking on while we shall be tried. It is a supreme

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

ALLIED WORKERS.

The Kind of Peace They Want.

London, June 4 (delayed). Mr. Arthur Henderson, interviewed by Reuter, stated that the Allied workers would not compromise on essential issues. There would be no surrender to the militarist or the Imperialist, nor would they agree to a cynical peace based on a military stalemate. The workers wanted a peace based upon understanding among all belligerents in accordance with the principles of international justice and self-determination. The workers opposed a peace of conquest and annexations imposed by either side. The workers were pledged to create a new international system which would prevent war. Mr. Henderson said that the keystone of the system would be a League of Nations, including the present belligerents and neutrals. The League would involve the suppression of secret diplomacy, the publication of all Inter-State Treaties which must not contravene the principles of the League, and the abolition of compulsory military service, also the renunciation of the proposed economic boycott of Germany. Mr. Henderson pointed out that the Memorandum of War Aims of the Inter-Allied Conference proved that the workers had not sought to enter into a plenary conference with the belligerents.

HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

London, June 4 (delayed). Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the *Handelsblad* regards the German safe conduct of the Dutch steamers *Zeldyk* and *Sector* as indicating the speedy conclusion of a Dutch-German naval agreement. It believes that Germany has now dropped her earlier contention that vessels constructed in Holland with material from Germany should for a certain period not sail to the United States.

AMERICA'S NAVAL HELP.

London, June 4 (delayed). A message from New York says that Rear-Admiral Gleaves, in a speech, mentioned that America now had 150 war vessels in European waters, aboard which there were from 35,000 to 40,000 men.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Successful Allied Raids.

London, June 9. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We successfully raided on the night of June 6 to the southward of Beaumont Hamel, imprisoning thirty. A successful French raid northward of Baillieux imprisoned a few. We repulsed raids south-eastward and eastward of Arras, and in the neighbourhood of Givency, Lez La Bassée. Hostile artillery is above normal between Villers Bretonneux and Albert and between Givency and Robecq.

Stopping the German Rush.

London, June 9 (Delayed). Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing at mid-night on June 9, says: The past week has brought many unwelcome surprises and hours of acute anxiety, for which no blame can be attached to the troops. If the front now shows a tendency to stabilise it is because the arrival of reinforcements has stiffened the line to a point at which it is physically possible it can hold. Up to Sunday we could only hold the enemy hour to hour and the Germans were enabled to manoeuvre and go round obstacles. Their numerical advantage vanishes day to day. We have now arrived at a stage whereat the formation of a continuous line forces the Germans to attempt mass attacks against strongly held positions instead of turning them. La Perseuil, the birthplace of Racine, has been bombarded and shells are beginning to fall on Villers Cotterets. Our aviators regained the ascendancy during June 1, and on the following night dropped 63 tons of explosives on German communications and troops. On May 30 an enemy column three miles long was attacked by fifty aeroplanes, which, flying low, machine-gunned, bombed and dispersed the troops over the neighbouring fields. Sixteen German planes were brought down on the battle-field besides a large number of balloons, five whereof were destroyed on the Rheims sector in one day. This evening's reports are more hopeful than any since the beginning of the battle. For the first time since May 27 the enemy has not gained ground during the day. On the westward facing front in the direction of Paris, where attack and counter-attack followed in quick succession, the gains of the Germans are at least counter-balanced by those of the French. In the centre the enemy extended his front on the north bank of the Marne, which is still bounded by Chateau Thierry, which was evacuated some days ago, and Vermeuil. Between Vermeuil, north of the Marne and Rheims the line runs practically straight north-east. There are no changes of importance in this direction except around Rheims where the Germans have drawn the line closer. To-day as yesterday the fighting is the hardest on the western front of the German advance, along the eastern border of Villers Cotterets Forest and southward between the valleys of the Ourcq and Marne. The thick forest which favours the German tactics of infiltration, is traversed from east to west by two well-defined valleys, along which runs the railway from Soissons to Fismes. Entering the forest at Longpont the Troesnes, a small tributary of the Ourcq joins these two points. Along this stream a hotly contested battle raged all day and another round Longpont, Corcy, Faverolles and Troesnes. The fighting was terribly bitter. Troesnes and Corcy were attacked again and again, but held in spite of all efforts of the enemy. Our counter-attacks enabled the line of villages fronting the forest to be maintained. Troesnes was re-taken by a counter-attack. A new German division was identified in this fighting, relieving a Guard division, which suffered heavily in the opening days of the battle. South of the Ourcq the fighting was almost equally obstinate. The village of Passyvallois and Hill 163 were taken by the Germans early in the morning, but re-captured later in the day. On the whole the enemy has nothing to show for his day's work on the western front. The German line round Rheims, beginning at St. Leonard on the Aisne-Marne Canal, three miles south-east of the city, passes through Hobbey, to north of Trois Fontaines to the north-west and thence south-west between the suburb of St. Brice and the main town to La Harbette. None of these places except St. Leonard are more than a mile from the city. Rheims is surrounded east, north and west. Fully three quarters of an armed circle round the city is held by the Germans. Nothing worth preserving is left in Rheims but the cathedral.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WANTED.—English NURSERY GOVERNESS for little girl 4 years. Good salary to suitable person. Write giving full particulars to P.U.C. c/o The "Hongkong Telegraph."

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THE Offices and Stations of Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to public business on the 13th instant (5th day, 5th moon), being the date of the Summer Holiday.

A. H. HARRIS, Commissioner of Chinese Customs. York Buildings, Hongkong, 10th June, 1918.

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THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 14th June, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m.

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Hongkong, 11th June, 1918.

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Are you fit to fight? Have you tried to give your life in the cause of FREEDOM?

If you have not lived as you should have lived since war was declared you have helped your enemies in their crimes.

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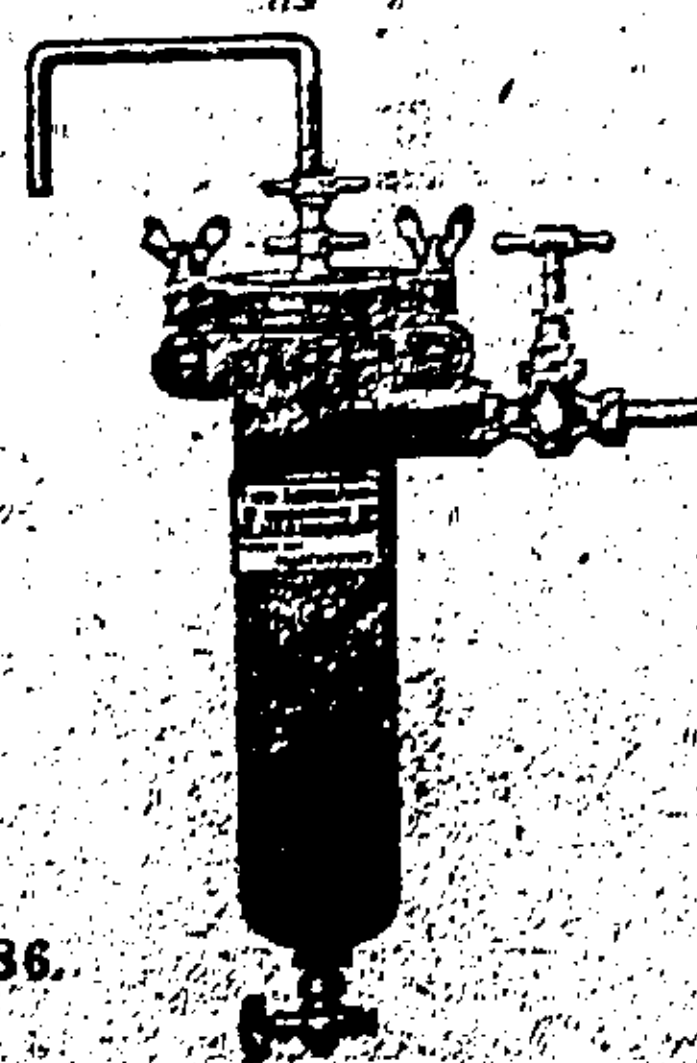
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Hongkong June 11, 1918.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
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Tjimanok Java & M'ar in port 13th June Shanghai

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Hainan... A. E. Hodgins... Tues. 11th June at noon.
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MANILA	Longsang	Thurs. 13th June at 3 p.m.
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SHANGHAI	Esang	Sun. 16th June at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed. 18th June at noon.
MANILA	Yuesang	Wed. 19th June at 3 p.m.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars of application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Amoy. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern China Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—On-sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having no accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kads, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Dera. TIEN-TSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Whidow and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS

RETURN

Fire on a Big Schooner.

The four-masted schooner Ellis, 4,502 tons, which arrived at Kobe on May 6, and loaded with bags of rice, bean oil and case oil, bamboo, manganese ore, and paraffin wax as deck cargo, was practically ready to sail for San Francisco on May 18 when the third officer observed smoke to be issuing from the hold. Water was pumped into the forehold, but it was not till the following morning that the real source of the fire was located a long way aft. The lower part of the hold was loaded with bean oil, case oil and other highly inflammable material, but the upper part was filled with rice. The paraffin wax on deck was immediately removed. The fire was well under control by the morning of the 20th. About 3,000 bags of rice were said to have been burnt or spoiled by water, and the ship which is a wooden schooner, was damaged considerably. It was expected that repairs would occupy about a fortnight.

Shanghai Freight Market.

Messrs Wheelock and Co.'s Freight Market Report, dated Shanghai, 6th June states:—There is nothing to report in our Homeward Freight market to the United Kingdom, tonnage is as scarce as ever. Via Pacific—Freights are strong on account of the scarcity of tonnage, at the same time it cannot be said that cargo is plentiful on account of the numerous difficulties of importing into the United States under existing conditions. There are rumours about that the Overland railway tariff for imports from abroad will be abolished and "domestic" rates (which were recently raised approximately 25%) applied to import cargo. Coastwise—The strong tone reported in our last still continues, as regards our Northern market and River steamers are fully employed meeting exceptionally heavy requirements; the Hongkong market has weakened latterly and there is very little enquiry for rice tonnage at the moment.

The Method of Payment for Standard Ships.

In the House of Commons, recently, Colonel Girdle Collins asked the Secretary to the Admiralty if firms constructing standard ships or ships of war are paid either by a percentage on the cost of labour or a fixed sum for management expenses and profit? Dr. Macnamara—So far as standard ships are concerned the contract is on the time and line system—that is to say, after material and labour are paid for a certain amount is allowed for establishment charges, and in addition an overall profit is allowed. These last two items are fixed according to the type of vessel under construction. As regards ships for the Royal Navy, in some cases, namely, those of the smaller auxiliary vessels, a fixed price for the whole ship is as a rule the system of payment. For warships proper the contracts are on the time and line system the expenses of management, and the profit being paid for as a rule by fixed sums.

Cargo on the Burma-Maru.

As already reported fire broke out on board the O.S.K. "Burma-maru," a cargo boat of 7,891 tons built at Kawasaki Shipyard, Kobe, in February of last year, in the North Pacific, at a point 90 miles off Cape Cook on Vancouver Island, on the 21st ultimo. No further news has yet been received regarding the outbreak, but it is now possible to give some particulars of her cargo. The Burma-maru left Yokohama for Tacoma at the beginning of May last. At Tacoma she loaded a full cargo of iron, raw cotton, and bricks, and on the 10th instant left for Kobe, and on the way the outbreak occurred. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha says that the steamer is worth about ¥7,000,000, but refuses to give particulars of her cargo and insurance. According to information obtained elsewhere, however, the greatest damage has been sustained by the consignment of raw cotton, which amounts to about 3,000 bales, valued at ¥1,500,000. Of this quantity 80 bales belong to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the remainder to certain merchants in Osaka. If the raw cotton has been destroyed, it is feared that this will have a far-reaching effect on the domestic market—view of the present scarcity of stocks.

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